

Israel, Palestinians locked in battle over entry cards

By Paul Taylor
Reuters

GAZA (R) — Israeli occupation authorities and Palestinian activists are locked in a tug-of-war over new magnetised plastic cards that entitle Arabs to enter Israel.

The Israelis meant the cards, of which 20,000 have been issued so far, as a tool against the 19-month-old Palestinian uprising, enabling them to grant or withhold the right to work in Israel as a means of economic reward or punishment.

Decried by civil rights activists as akin to South Africa's apartheid methods of racial segregation, the new documents are valid for six months or a year, carry the name, photograph and address of the holder and the words "allowed to enter Israel."

"People who have committed security offences, people who are active in the intifada and on wanted lists will no longer be able to earn their living from working in Tel Aviv and then go home" to stage protests, said an Israeli army officer.

But as soon as many Palestinians receive the cards, masked uprising activists come to their homes and collect them to be burned or stored in a secret place.

In the Mughazi and Nuseirat refugee camps underground popular committees collected the cards at mosques or from homes. Residents needing to go to Israel now must apply to their neighbourhood activists to get their card back, a local activist said.

Seizing the cards potentially gives the popular committees the same power over the residents' movement which the Israeli authorities had. It has also given local activists a chance to flex their muscles after recent setbacks due to arrests.

"Instead of the Israelis controlling who comes and goes, the local committees are exercising that control by taking in the cards and only issuing them to people with special permission to come and go," the local activists explained.

Palestinians say the Israelis are turning a blind eye to workers going to Israel without the cards because the system is not working.

Israeli officials dispute this and say Arab activists are turning a blind eye to most Palestinian workers using the cards because they do not have the power to enforce a permanent work boycott.

Work in Israel is the main source of income for the 650,000 Palestinians in the teeming coastal strip, which has

little local industry and few jobs.

The system has not yet been extended to the occupied West Bank, where entry and exit are far harder to control.

The Israelis acknowledge that far fewer than the usual 50-60,000 Gazans now leave daily for work in Israel, but they attribute this to fear of anti-Arab attacks and say many workers are now sleeping illegally in Tel Aviv.

The Unified Leadership of the Uprising enforced an unprecedented two-day boycott of work in Israel earlier this month, but there has been no general decision to end all work in the Zionist state.

Israel's method of issuing the new cards initially made it easier for activists to gather them.

Troops confiscated the old identity cards of Palestinians in an entire neighbourhood or refugee camp and ordered them to go to a compound near the Erez checkpoint border with Israel to receive the new cards.

"The officer called out the name of each person to get his card, and somebody noted it down and made sure the person's home was visited that night," said Khaled, 37, of Jabalya refugee camp, whose card was taken and burned by masked youths the night after it was issued.

Catholics join MECC

LIMASSOL (AP) — Roman Catholic prelates Tuesday joined Orthodox and Protestant churchmen at a Middle East Council of Churches (MECC) meeting that will discuss Christian-Muslim relations in the region.

"Now for the first time in history all the churches in the Middle East are sitting at the same table," said MECC President Patriarch Ignatios IV of the Orthodox Church of Antioch.

"We feel it is the will of God that we came together now to speak to those who expect us to speak about Christianity, there is but one Christianity, even if we are divided into a number of churches," he added.

The MECC was formed 15 years ago in a move grouping three of the main Christian denominations active in the Middle East: Greek Orthodox, Oriental Orthodox and Protestant-Episcopal.

The inclusion of the six Catholic churches representing 20 per cent of the 14 million Christians in the region "is extremely important," Ignatios said.

The gathering brought together 18 archbishops, patriarchs or other representatives of regional churches for a meeting of the MECC executive committee.

Ignatios said it would be the committee's final meeting before the general assembly of the council, which will be held in Cyprus in January on the theme of "unity in the service of peace."

Ignatios said the discussions would emphasise the need for the churches of the region to push ahead with efforts to become more united "particularly in the pursuit of peace and reconciliation in the Middle East, whose peoples are the victims of numerous wars."

In addition to finalising arrangements for the general assembly, the three-day committee meeting will also hold discussions on Christian-Muslim relations and Christian emigration from the Middle East.

The prelates will discuss "what is happening to Christian-Muslim relations," and the Christian-Muslim interaction in the area, Ignatios said.

Kabul gets reprieve from rocket barrage

KABUL (Agencies) — The Afghan capital Kabul, pounded by rebel rockets over the past few days, appeared to get a reprieve Wednesday, first day of a four-day government ceasefire.

President Najibullah said Monday his troops would lay down their arms to mark the Pilgrimage season. Mujahideen leaders based in Pakistan rejected the ceasefire call Tuesday.

On Tuesday night, hours before their ceasefire went into effect, Afghan forces fired what journalists and diplomats assessed to be more than 200 rockets towards guerrilla positions north of Kabul in apparent pre-emptive strikes.

Residents heard a few explosions that sounded like rockets north of Kabul shortly after dawn Wednesday, but soldiers manning a checkpoint at a road leading from Kabul north to the Soviet

border said there was no fighting. In the past week, rebels have fired several rockets each afternoon on central city neighbourhoods, but Kabul appeared relatively quiet on Wednesday.

Government officials were not available, because of the holiday, to say whether the ceasefire was observed elsewhere.

Commenting on Tuesday night's rocket barrage, Foreign Ministry spokesman Mohammad Nabi Amani said:

"We understand our brave armed forces have successfully carried out the task given to them to destroy the (rebel) positions. He did not have casualty figures."

"We had information that the opponents had massed a large number of rockets to hit Kabul during the 'Eid,' so we carried out a preemptive operation," Amani said.

President Najibullah's spokes-

man, Sarwar Yousaf, said Tuesday that government soldiers would halt offensive actions until midnight (2130 GMT) Saturday to celebrate the Islamic holiday.

The government said the guerrillas fired 60 rockets on the capital Monday and Tuesday, killing at least 24 people.

"We pray that no more rockets hit us during the 'Eid,'" said Mohammad Naim, a taxi cab driver.

Iran-based Afghan rebels said Wednesday they rejected the ceasefire declared by Najibullah and would press on to overthrow it.

"These are words which Mr. Najibullah uses day in and day out, but what can a ceasefire mean?" Ali Mohammad Afshar, an official of a coalition of eight guerrilla groups told Reuters.

"The coalition's position is clear: This regime must fall."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Canada studies PLO request

OTTAWA (Agencies) — The External Affairs Department will consider a request made by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) for a meeting between Foreign Minister Joe Clark and his PLO counterpart. The proposal was made at a meeting earlier this week between the PLO representative in Ottawa, Abdulhadi Abdallah, and Raymond Chretien, under-secretary of the External Affairs Department.

The proposed meeting, if it takes place, will significantly boost Canada's ties with the PLO. But an External Affairs Department spokesman said any such meeting would have to be okayed by Clark and would also likely require approval by the federal cabinet.

Case builds against Bangkok suspect

BANGKOK (AP) — A third witness has identified a suspect in connection with the killing of a Saudi Arabian diplomat in Bangkok, a senior police official said Wednesday. The suspect, 31-year-old Adnan Sangkewala, arrested on June 22, has denied killing Saudi Ambassador Al Malik, a third secretary at the Saudi Arabian embassy. Malik was shot while walking home from his embassy in downtown Bangkok Jan. 4. Thanoo Homhual, commander of southern Bangkok metropolitan police, said the witness, Thongkham Sengkharn, a Thai working in Saudi Arabia, was the third person to identify Adnan in connection with the diplomat's killing.

Bomb found under Tel Aviv mayor's car

TEL AVIV (AP) — Police Wednesday dismantled a small explosive found beneath the automobile of Tel Aviv Mayor Shimon Lahat while parked outside his home, a spokeswoman said. Lahat, 62, a German-born reservist army general, suggested the motive for the attempted attack was criminal, as a protest either against plans to demolish an illegally built home or to shut an unlicensed business. But city police spokeswoman Etti Greenberg, reached by telephone, said other motives were not ruled out. Israeli Radio stations described the explosive as a homemade device and quoted witnesses who watched as it was detonated saying it looked like a small gas tank rigged with a few wires.

Athens rules out extradition

ATHENS (R) — Greece said Tuesday that a Palestinian wanted in the United States in connection with the 1982 bombing of a Pan American airliner would not be extradited soon. Justice Minister Fotis Kovelis, one of two communist ministers in the coalition government, said that as long as he was a government minister Mohammad Rashid, 34, would not be extradited to the United States. "As long as I am justice minister Rashid will not be extradited," Kovelis told reporters. Washington wants Rashid to stand trial on charges relating to a mid-air explosion aboard a Pan American airliner en route to Hawaii in 1982. A Japanese teenager died and 15 other passengers were wounded.

King Hassan sends envoys around Africa

RABAT (R) — King Hassan of Morocco has sent several special envoys around Africa to present his views on the situations in Lebanon and North Africa, a source close to the government said.

The source declined to comment on reports in the local press that the move was also a prelude to Morocco's return to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) which it quit in 1984.

He said the envoys included several cabinet ministers — Rachidi Ghazouani (planning), Abdul Salem Baraka (Parliament) and Mohammed Azmani (commerce and industry) — who would deliver messages from the king to the heads of the states visited.

The king's messages concern his efforts to end the 14-year-long civil war in Lebanon as a member of the tripartite committee set up by an emergency Arab summit in Casablanca in May.

The other committee members are King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid. The committee met twice and the foreign ministers of the three countries have conferred

with the parties to the Lebanon conflict.

The source said the envoys would also explain developments within the Arab Maghreb Union set up in February to link Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia in a form of common market.

He said the main purpose of the tour was to strengthen bilateral relations.

The opposition dailies Al Itihad Al Ishraqi and l'Opinion noted that the envoys were sent on the eve of the 26th OAU summit due to open in Addis Ababa and speculated that Morocco could take its seat again.

Morocco quit the OAU in November 1984 when the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) proclaimed by Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for independence of the Western Sahara was admitted as a member.

The dailies said that since Morocco and Polisario accepted a United Nations plan to settle the conflict, the issue had evolved to the point where Morocco could return to the OAU.

AMRA HOTEL AMMAN

عمله

اجعل لسالي العيد
وبمشاركة
أقوى الفرق الاردنية
والفرق الشرقي

يوم الخميس والجمعة ١٣ و ١٤
فرفرة الرواق
يوم السبت ١٥
فرفرة آسيا
يوم الاحد ١٦
فرفرة النابجوز

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For more information:
Al Diwan Occasions Planners, Tel. 638277.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran
15:40 Programme review
15:45 Children programme
17:00 Hit Squad
18:00 News for the Deaf
18:30 Religious programme
19:15 Health programme
19:40 Programme review
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Local series
21:30 Programme review
21:40 Local programme
23:00 News in Arabic
23:10 Arabic film

PROGRAMME TWO

17:30 Le Grand Equilibre
19:00 News in French
19:15 Documentary
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Varieties
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Bill Cosby Show
21:10 Beauty and the Beast
22:00 News in English
22:20 Feature film: "The Magnificent Men with their Flying Machines"

PRAYER TIMES

04:01 Fajr
05:34 Sunrise
12:41 Dhuhr
16:22 Asr
19:40 Maghrib
21:21 Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swedeh
Tel. 810740
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785.

St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590.

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440.

De la Salle Church Tel. 661757

Terranova Church Tel. 622366

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623341.

Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 625433.

Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261.

St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751.

Amman International Church Tel. 685326.

Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811255.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 821264

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be rather hot and winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly fresh and seas calm.

Amman Min./max. temp. 19 / 34

Aqaba 25 / 40

Deserts 19 / 38

Jordan Valley 23 / 39

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN: Dr. Khalil Abdo 795392

Dr. Tawfik Obeid 623029

Dr. Arafat Al Ashab 602307

Dr. Adel Dabboub 893644

Fires pharmacy 661912

Al Asena pharmacy 637055

Nairookh pharmacy 623672

Al Salam pharmacy 636730

Yacoub pharmacy 649495

Shmeisani pharmacy 637660

IRBID:

Dr. Ali Al Omari 985238

Al Sharaa pharmacy 985417

ZARQA:

Dr. Walid Halaseh 985417

Khalifeh pharmacy 985417

EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department 661111

Civil Defence Emergency 630341

Rescue Police 192, 61111, 637777

Fire Brigade 891228

Blood Bank 775121

Highway Police 943402

Traffic Police 896390

Public Security Department 630321

Hotel Complaints 605800

Price Complaints 192, 61111, 637777

Water and Sewerage 661176

Complaints 897467

Amman Municipality 787111

Telephone Information (directory assistance) 121

Overseas Calls 010230

Central Amman Telephone Repair 623101

Abdali Telephone Repairs 661101

Jordan Television 773111

Radio Jordan 771111

Water Authority 680100

Jordan Electricity Authority 815615

Electric Power Company 636381

RJ Flight Information 08-53200

Queen Alia Int. Airport 08-53200

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:

Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32

Khalifeh Maternity, J. Amn. 644281/62

Akileh Maternity, J. Amn. 642441/2

Jabal Amman Maternity 642562

Mahab, J. Amman 636140

Palestine, Shmeisani 664171/4

Shmeisani Hospital 669131

University Hospital 667277/9

Al-Musaber Hospital 666127/77

Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164/66

Al-Musaber Hospital 667277/9

Al-Bashir, J. Ashraf 771112/6

Army, Marka 891611/5

Queen Alia Hospital 602240/50

Ben Ali Nafes Hospital 674155

ZARQA:

Zarqa Govt. Hospital (09)983323

Queen National Hospital (09)991071

Ben Sina Hospital (09)986732

IRBID:

Princess Basma Hospital (02)275555

Greek Catholic Hospital (02)272275

Ben Ali Nafes Hospital (02)247100

AQABA:

Princess Haya Hospital (09)314111

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08)5320-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

05:30 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)

10:00 Dhahran (add.) (RJ)

10:00 Dhahran (add.) (RJ)

10:15 Athens (RJ)

10:20 Jeddah (RJ)

10:20 Riyadh (RJ)

10:30 Cairo (RJ)

10:35 Dhahran (RJ)

10:40 Kuwait (RJ)

10:45 Abu Dhabi (RJ)

10:50 Colombo (RJ)

11:00 Calcutta (RJ)

11:00 Athens (RJ)

11:00 Rhodes (add.) (RJ)

11:15 London (RJ)

11:20 Riyadh (RJ)

11:30 Larnaca (RJ)

11:35 Cairo (RJ)

11:40 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)

11:40 Dhahran (RJ)

11:45 Athens (RJ)

More prisoners freed

AMMAN (J.T.) — A total of 40 prisoners, who have completed more than half of their prison terms, including 19 political prisoners were released Tuesday on the occasion of Eid Al Adha, according to a report in Al Ra'i Arabic daily.

In February, King Hussein has ordered the release of prisoners to mark the establishment of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC).

Three months later King Hussein issued a decree in May ordering the release of all who have been detained in the regrettable events which took place in Jordan earlier this year in protest against price rises.

At the end of May Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Salem Masaadeh announced the release of 68 detainees, who were arrested during the price riots in Jordan.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

REGENT CONDOLES: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Wednesday delegated his advisor Muhammad Al Nijadat to convey his condolences to Al Zaben family over the death of the late Khalide Huweilah Al Zaben. (Petra)

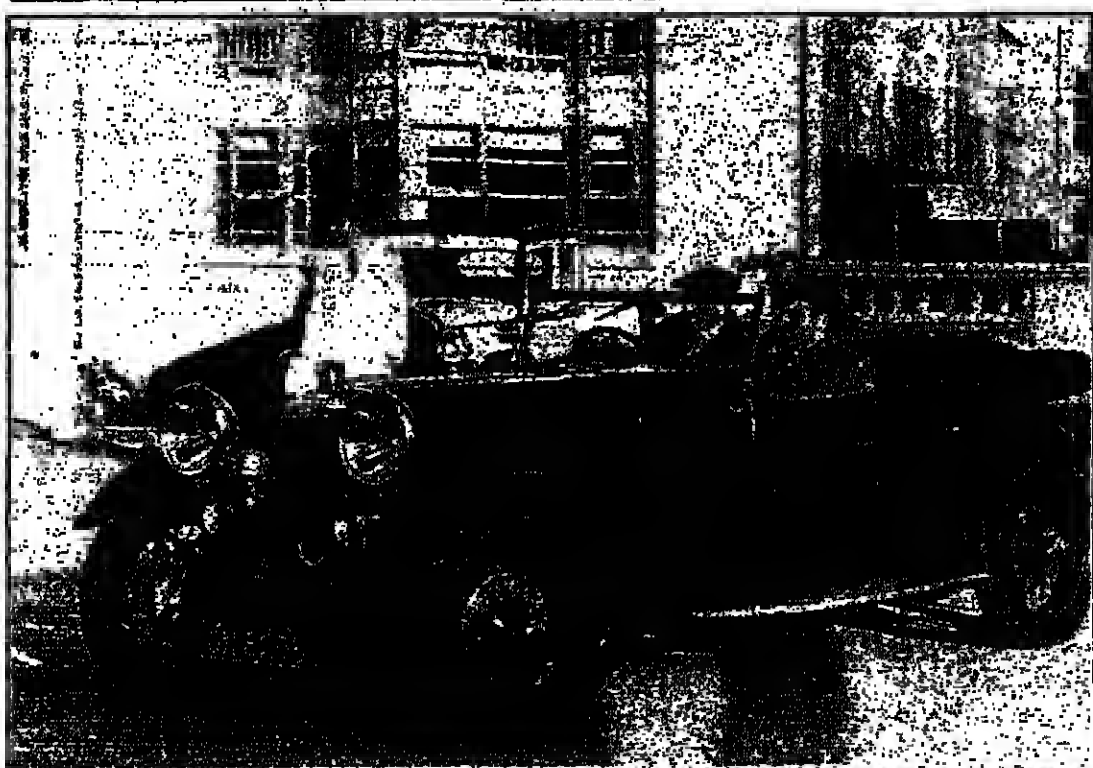
EXPATRIATES PAY HONOUR TAX: A number of Jordanian expatriates have deposited amounts ranging between \$300-600 with the Central Bank of Jordan in implementation of a decision adopted by the 5th Jordanian expatriates conference, whereby every Jordanian working abroad will pay an "Honour Tax" to the government in hard currency. The decision fixed the tax rate at \$50 per person per year. (Petra)

AMMAN COUNCIL APPROVES RECOMMENDATIONS: The Greater Amman Municipal Council Tuesday approved the recommendations of the tenders committee, calling for offering tenders worth JD 260,445 for the supply of illumination supplies to six local companies. At a meeting, chaired by Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh, the committee endorsed the draft cooperation and twinning agreement between Amman and Sana'a. Rawabdeh pointed out that the agreement will be signed in September in Amman. The committee approved a number of recommendations made by the street naming and numbering committee to name a number of streets in Jubeila and the Urban Development Corporation's housing estate in Marka after the names of well-known people, including martyrs of the Palestinian uprising. (Petra)

JPA TO MEET FRIDAY: The Jordan Press Association (JPA) holds an extraordinary session Friday Aug. 11, to discuss the amendments proposed the JPA's law and the allocation of 1 per cent of the total value of advertisements placed in the local press to the association and means of collecting such amounts. (Petra)

PRESCRIBING LOCAL DRUGS: The Department of Pharmacies and Drug Control has called on all doctors to prescribe the low-cost locally produced drugs rather than the high-cost imported one. The department Director Husam Mismar said that the prescribing of locally produced medicine at the present difficult economic situation is a national duty. He noted the high cost of imported drugs and pointed out to the findings of the various studies and research which have shown that the locally produced drugs are of high quality and are as good and effective as imported drugs. (Petra)

NO TAMPERING WITH PRICES: The Supply department will continue to function during the Eid Al Adha holiday so as to prevent tampering with prices, Supply Department Director of the Karak Governorate Muhammad Soub said Tuesday. He added that basic foodstuffs are available in the markets at fixed prices and called on citizens to contact the department to report merchants raising prices. (Petra)



JTV CHANNEL 2 HIGHLIGHTS: Saturday, July 15, Jordan Television will present a feature film entitled Sherlock Holmes in New York, starring Roger Moore, as Sherlock Holmes and John Heston as professor Moriarty. Also starring in the film is Charlotte Rampling. Poirot returns on July 16 with a new episode in which Valerie Saintclair is the sole witness to the killing of an unsavoury impresario Henry Reedburn. Valerie's fiancé, Prince Paul of Maurania, asks Poirot to visit the scene of the crime and absolve Valerie from suspicion, the photograph shows David Suchet as Hercule Poirot in the episode entitled the King of Clubs. On Monday, July 17 at 9:10, around the World in 80 Days continues with Fogg

and Passepartout rescuing Princess Aouda. Angry Brahmins chase them through the jungle, but they escape and make it to the Allahabad train station, where they leave Sir Francis. They decide to take Aouda with them to Hong Kong aboard the steamer Rangoon. Young Charlie Chaplin continues, on July 18 at 9:10, with young Charlie becoming famous in comedy shows and being appointed as a member of the team to go to America. Wish Me Luck and the Dark Angel continue next week while on Thursday, July 20 at 10:20, there will be the feature film entitled Go Towards the Light, starring Linda Hamilton Piper Laurie and Richard Thomas.

Amman central market receives 53,676 tonnes of vegetables, fruits

AMMAN (Petra) — The Central Vegetable Market Department at Greater Amman Municipality received 53,676 tonnes of vegetables and fruit during June, including 51,645 tonnes from the

East Bank, 1,080 tonnes from the West Bank, 787 tonnes from Gaza Strip and 164 tonnes, imported from abroad.

In its monthly bulletin about the activities of the various mun-

More sheep sought to 'meat' demand

By Mariam M. Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) is developing a major sheep improvement project that is expected to raise the level of sheep production in the country — a necessary step since Jordan imports 70 per cent of its red meat needs.

The JCO has been providing a number of complimentary services to Jordanian sheep farmers, in an effort to increase the productivity of the country's small farmers.

One of the steps taken by JCO to accomplish this goal has been the improvement of the produce. Breeding stock is made available to farmers at the least possible cost.

According to George Goddard, a European Community (EC) animal production advisor at the JCO, "if sheep production in Jordan continues at the rate it has been, there is no way the country can become self-sufficient for its red meat needs. The production rate can't keep up with the ever increasing population and a higher standard of living."

Feeding the sheep

Difficulties in forage production is among the problems that have prevented increased sheep production. The production of forage — food for animals (in the case of sheep) — depends upon rainfall and the amount of land allocated by the farming community for it. Various JCO-implemented programmes attempted to increase forage production through the improvement of feed supplies.

JCO is encouraging the increased growth of forage so that the amount of imported forage is reduced. Goddard estimates that the overall cost of animal feed would be reduced by 20 to 30 per cent if it were home grown.

Further, because disease prevention is cheaper than curing sick animals, JCO set up a vaccination programme in which farmers only pay for the actual vaccines, according to Goddard. Rapid urbanisation also has had an undeniable effect on the amount of grazing land available

to farmers. As the city encroaches on the grazing land from one side and crop farmers encroach upon it from the other, there is hardly anything left for the animals to graze upon.

The traditional "part-time animal breeder", meaning the semi-urbanites who had a few sheep in their back yard, are rapidly disappearing.

"There was a lot of social pressure during the 1960's, and, as a result, even many village flocks are disappearing. Animal breeding is becoming a full-time business, that requires a lot of input. Small farmers need animal foodstuff, veterinarian equipment and machines at the lowest possible cost," Goddard said.

He added that while regular, less expensive equipment can be bought by farmers, more specialised, expensive equipment could be shared.

Tools of farming

Another of JCO's roles is to supply farmers with advisors and training courses on how to apply farming technology correctly.

"Obviously not all Western technology can be applied correctly, and not all of it is suitable. Jordan needs good technical managers who have practical skills. They need to know how things are done, in order to be

able to check on things," Goddard says.

Despite the relatively high percentage of university graduates in both agriculture and management, Jordan still lacks the technically trained personnel.

"They don't need a university education to know how to drive a tractor or use farm machinery, they need some technical training. People have to learn that success does not mean sitting behind a big desk in an air-conditioned room. Success means producing," Goddard said.

Machinery and technology should not, however, be applied carelessly.

"At one point Jordanian farmers were outdoing themselves in the application of farming technology. They produced quicker than expected as a result of a very high cost structure. The result was products that were not market competitive," Goddard, who has been in Jordan since 1976, recalls.

Farming planners have learned from their past mistakes and are becoming more practical and realistic. According to Goddard, Jordanian farmers have been finding alternative cropping methods in order to export high value crops. Jordan needs exports — cut flowers, strawberries, grapes, seed fruits, and others — during off seasons in consumer-oriented countries. Goddard suggests that "in the Jordan Valley farmers give priority to high value crops."

Potential Meat Self-Sufficiency

Goddard has hopes that Jordan could eventually increase the local meat availability by 100 per



George Goddard, an agricultural specialist, operates a handling system for sheep.



Sheep being gathered as part of the animal health programme, to ensure proper vaccination.

cent with a relatively low input cost. The increase would come about as a result of realistic utilisation of land, water and capital.

JCO's sheep improvement project consists of three major components:

- 1) a breed improvement unit which provides upgraded stock to the cooperative members.
- 2) five lamb fattening units which aim to increase local red meat production from local resources
- 3) five service centres which supply cooperative members who send feed to the fattening units, the feedstuffs, veterinary supplies and other necessities.

The JCO pays for its projects in part through the lamb fattening centres that generate an income.

The project is also aided by the EEC and the European Investment Bank.

The Environment

According to Goddard, problems concerning environmental protection are of prime importance in safeguarding both animal and agricultural produce.

Overgrazing should not be the solution to the current lack of grazing. "An erosion of the land could be caused by over-grazing. An environmental balance must be kept."

He points out that the many plastic bags, glass, cans and other forms of rubbish could be fatal to animals.

Municipal councils must take care of rubbish disposals more

correctly. Chemical wastes must also be treated with greater care.

"If local authorities don't take care they will have some serious problems on their hands. The government's role is to pass some strict legislation on rubbish and chemical waste disposal. They could consider recycling since it has other forms of economic value as well," Goddard says.

This year, a protein recovery plant outside of Mafray will be completed — a compost of material, energy, heat, and fertiliser. Goddard believes that it would pay to consider if the processing of rubbish and organic matter could be used.

Since it goes back to the land, compost would be another source of energy. Another useful factor

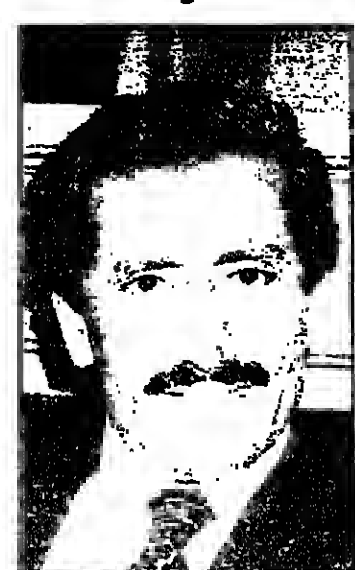
Over a million students to start new scholastic year on Aug. 22

AMMAN (J.T.) — Nearly 1.017 million students will be going to school in Jordan by Aug. 22, the date of reopening schools in the Kingdom, and preparations including the provision of school textbooks are being made to ensure no delay in the resumption of school performance next month, Minister of Education Abdullah Nsour announced in a recent interview.

The 1989-1990 scholastic year in Jordan will witness the entry of 30,000 new students into the first elementary class and the Ministry of Education's committees are hard at work to make available all the required textbooks, the minister said in an interview published in the local press.

He said that the ministry has concluded a deal with 2,000 educationists and writers to prepare the textbooks not only for the coming scholastic year alone, but also for the 1989-1990 educational development plan.

Referring to the teachers and their qualifications, the minister noted that teachers with qualification lower than a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) degree will not be appointed after 1993 and that the Advanced Teachers Training College which is su-



Abdullah Nsour

pervised by the Ministry of Higher Education will provide training to the existing teachers to enable them to offer a better performance and update their knowledge.

Beyond 1998 there will not be two-shift schools throughout the country since the Ministry of Education is hard at work now to build sufficient schools for the existing million students and the expected increase over the coming 10 years, Nsour

noted.

He said that the 10 year development plan provides for spending JD 450 million, most of which will finance the construction of school buildings.

The Ministry of Education has acquired a \$30 million grant from the United States, a JD 30 million loan from the Social Security Corporation and nearly \$160 million from the Japanese government and the World Bank as soft loans to finance the implementation of the comprehensive development plan that was agreed upon by the 1987 national educational conference, Nsour pointed out.

With reference to the Tawjihi examination which was taken by secondary students last month, the minister said 375 of the students have been found to have cheated and their results cancelled.

He said that there will be a second chance for those failing in the exam and even those with poor grades.

He said that this policy is being adopted because the ministry feels that it is a national duty to help the students to avoid any psychological complications and assist them to embark with a greater self-confidence for the future.

HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL

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WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- * An art exhibition by three Arab artists representing Bahrain, Syria and Jordan at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.
- * An exhibition of posters which show the history of puppets at the French Cultural Centre.

FOLKLORE

- * Armenian folk dances by Watani Sporting Club's Spizak Armenian Folklore Troupe at the Royal Cultural Centre — 8:30 p.m.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab-owned daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1974.

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Plotting in Israel

IT IS just possible that the gambit of the Israeli trio, Sharon, Levy and Moda'i, in forcing Shamir to capitulate to their extremist demands is centred on the proposition that if worse comes to worst, new national elections would take place and they stand to profit politically, both personally and ideologically, from the increasing shift to the right in Israel's body politic. According to such a scenario, it is probable that the trio has orchestrated its test of will with Shamir in order to precipitate, first, a leadership competition within their own Likud party in which they expect to wrest power from the incumbent and aging leader, Yitzhak Shamir; and second, to ride high on the wave of extremism in Israel with a view to gain power. It follows, therefore, that they would be the first to welcome the decision of the Labour Party to withdraw from the unity government because such a step greatly serves their grand design.

Thus the Labour Party finds itself in a bind. In order to be faithful to its political platform and save whatever is left of its credibility inside and outside Israel, it is duty bound to extricate itself from the evil masterplan that is being cooked up and try to cut its losses as much as it can. Nevertheless, the preliminary decision of the Labour Party to break the unity government must have been taken with a heavy heart and with mixed feelings. The world has still to wait a few more days before the final position of Labour is crystallised.

But whatever the fate of the ruling government of Israel under the joint command of Shamir and Peres is, the final arbiter of the entire future course of Israel will be the Israeli voters who must decide which way their country must proceed. If the path of Sharon, Levy and Moda'i is chosen, then the fate of Middle East will be sealed for generations to come in favour of war and destruction. If the Israelis opt for peace and life for their future generations, they would be well advised to kick out the trio and what they stand for. In short, it is the Israeli voter who will determine the prospects of peace or war in the region. This is indeed an awesome responsibility.



JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i daily on Wednesday launched an attack on the perpetrators of the bomb blasts at Mecca where more than a million Muslims are performing the pilgrimage rites. The paper described the blasts as a terrorist action designed to disrupt the pilgrimage and cause sufferings to innocent people. Not only were the blasts directed against Saudi Arabia's security and stability but also against Islam as a religion and against all beliefs and morals, said the paper. The perpetrators who harbour harmful designs against Islam and the Muslim people are being condemned worldwide because they are malicious elements sown in the midst of the Arab and Islamic region, and hatching plots against the Arabs and Muslims, the paper noted. The paper expressed deep confidence in Saudi Arabia's ability to deal with such actions and to ensure safety for the pilgrims — a practice which had always characterised the Saudi Arabian government's previous measures during the pilgrimage season.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily on Wednesday says that the United States is now desperately trying to save the present Israeli government from collapse following the deep splits that surfaced between the Likud and Labour parties. Ibrahim Sakdijha says the divisions within the coalition have entered a new and dangerous phase with the entry of the Palestinian intifada into its 20th month; and with the escalation of the Palestinian resistance activity at all fronts. The writer notes that the United States has promised to send a high-level delegation to hold contacts with both parties to the coalition in an attempt to save the government from total collapse; but at the same time the U.S. administration continues to cling on to the abortive plan of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir who proved unworthy of dealing with, following his decision to go back on his words and to side with the extremist elements in his own party. The United States, adds the writer, has suddenly found itself facing a very embarrassing situation, having believed the head of the Israeli government who later disappointed everyone; and having endorsed Israel's elections plan which is now being scrapped by the Likud. Washington is still a captive within the Israeli circus, dealing with unreliable people and banding bad goods being peddled by manipulators, the writer continues. Indeed, he says, the United States has now discovered that it has been the greatest fool being tossed around by irresponsible elements who have very evil intentions.

Sawt Al Shaab daily commented on the outcome of the meetings in Damascus by the Joint Jordanian Syrian Higher Committee which reached consensus on a variety of matters and on means of bolstering bilateral cooperation in economic, industrial, agricultural, educational and technological fields. The paper said thanks to the good intentions displayed on both sides, the various sub-committees have reached agreement on a greater measure of cooperation between Jordan and Syria, which secured the approval of the higher committee, and paved the way for the coming fruitful cooperation. The paper referred with deep satisfaction to the brotherly atmosphere that had prevailed throughout the meetings and said that their resolutions were bound to help Jordan and Syria attain self-sufficiency and enter a new phase of economic integration which is an essential element for pan-Arab unity.

Israel cannot rely on automatic U.S. support

By Michael Lerner

ISRAELIS have frequently been misled into believing that they can continue the occupation of the West Bank indefinitely without losing America's political support. Nothing could be further from the truth. In fact, a deep process of distancing from Israel is taking place in the U.S. — and its repercussions are likely to be felt years from now, when the U.S. may take an "evenhanded" (read: tilt towards the Arabs) stance, should new hostilities break out between Israel and Syria or Iraq.

In fact, many of us who have urged Israel to withdraw from the West Bank and agree to the creation of a demilitarised Palestinian state have argued that doing so would be in Israel's best military interests. The media has focused exclusively on our moral critique of the occupation, but has tended to ignore our more sophisticated arguments about the security issue.

Yet we are convinced that when Israel's security is really threatened — as it likely will be in coming years, once Arab states succeed in catching up with Israeli military strength — the people of the U.S. will be unwilling to come to its support with the necessary weaponry because they will have come to perceive Israel as a country that oppresses Palestinians and denies them self-determination and basic human rights.

Many Israelis seem unaware of the power of human rights concerns in American politics. They would do well to study the case of U.S. policy towards Nicaragua.

The political "realists" and "tough-nosed" anti-Communists decided to make the overthrow of the Nicaraguan regime the central cornerstone of the Republican Party's politics in the 1980s, and they received considerable support from Democratic Party "centrists." Leon Wieseltier and Martin Peretz of the New Republic championed the "contras," giving unequivocal support to the efforts by President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush to get aid for the forces that would overthrow the Sandinistas.

But a small group of liberals challenged this policy and convinced a majority of Americans that the contras would impose an anti-democratic regime that would violate basic human rights. These liberals were able to mobilise Americans against the Reagan/Bush policy, even though Reagan and Bush were extremely popular as political leaders. Eventually, the Republicans gave up — and the popular support for democratic values triumphed over the "realists" and their political commitments.

The tendency of Israelis is to dismiss these human rights and democratic values as mere window dressing. They don't understand what a powerful force they are in the popular consciousness of Americans.

As a result, they don't understand that the greatest threat facing Israel is the continuation of the occupation. They admire how skillfully Shamir managed to raise the issue of elections — but don't understand that if Americans see Israel preventing those elections from being substantively demo-

cratic, the image of Israel as an anti-democratic country will deepen.

Eventually, if the occupation continues and Israeli suppression of the intifada continues, the resentment and had feelings of many Americans will increase and take a decisive turn for the worse. When Israel needs American most, American support may no longer be there.

All this concern with human rights and democracy seems soft to many Israelis, who assume that American help will always be there because it will be in America's interests to provide that help. But this is based on a faulty reading of the likely situation of the next 10 years.

While it would be foolish to predict an immediate end to Cold War conflict, the tendency in the next decades will be towards decreasing the importance of the Cold War as a major factor in shaping American policy. As tensions between the superpowers decrease, American decisions will be increasingly focused on how to improve U.S. economic standing in international competition with Japan and Western Europe.

Major American corporations can convincingly argue that the U.S. has more to gain from developing economic ties with the Arab states than with Israel. While this will not lead to a rejection of Israel, it will lead these corporations to advocate a policy of "evenhandedness" in the Middle East — for example, selling the same kinds of arms to both sides of the conflict, which will actually leave Israel in a militarily weaker position.

What could offset these dyna-

mies? A Jewish population in the U.S. that feels morally legitimate in insisting that the U.S. tilt towards Israel. The Jewish world in the U.S. is already deeply split, and if the occupation continues, those splits will only deepen. U.S. Jews will be unable to be a counterweight to corporate interests.

Why don't Israelis understand these dangers — and immediately insist that their government work out a solution?

A good part of the reason is that they have been misled by the following groups:

• American politicians. They are willing to proclaim their undying loyalty to Israel because, in the short run, doing so gets them access to Jewish contributions and support. But as American Arabs begin to organise and develop financial support for other candidates, these politicians will become less reliable.

Moreover, as economic problems in America become more acute, the concern about supporting American corporate interests will grow, and these politicians will no longer be so willing to appear to be supporting Israel, if doing so seems to run counter to American economic interests.

• American Jewish leaders. These people surround themselves with others who think like they do. They have little contact with millions of Jews who are either unaffiliated, or else belong to the official organisations but are never consulted about what they think. Many of these leaders are completely out of touch with Jews below the age of 50 — so they don't even know how deep the alienation towards current

Israeli policy runs.

• Israeli political leaders who continually reassure the Israeli public that American support is continuing. These Israeli politicians are themselves misled by American politicians and American Jewish leaders — and they have no understanding of what is going on beneath the surface in American political life.

My point, of course, is not that support will be cut off in the next year or two, but that if one looks at the long-term effect over the course of the next five to 10 years, the continuation of the occupation will be a disaster.

And finally, the poll data. Often, the questions are asked in ways that hide the growing disillusionment with Israeli policies. People are asked whether they support Israel more than the Arabs (of course they do — so do I, and so do most critics of Israeli policy) or whether they trust Arafat (of course they don't — neither do I, nor do most critics of Israeli policy).

Ask them instead whether they would support a demilitarised Palestinian state or whether they fault Israel for not allowing Palestinians national self-determination, and you would get very different answers.

American political life seems inexplicable to those who do not look beneath the surface. The sudden victory of the right wing under Ronald Reagan seemed to come from nowhere in 1980. In fact, the right had been building a political base for many years before it suddenly became a major political force in 1980. Under the surface today a growing disillusionment is causing a deep

alienation from Israel. If the occupation continues and Palestinians are seen as deprived of their right to national self-determination, that disillusionment will deepen in the next 10 years.

At some point, those feelings will suddenly surface as a major factor in American politics. When this happens, it will be too late — and Israel will have permanently weakened its own military strength.

That is why those of us who are proud Zionists and strong lovers of Israel feel that we must do everything in our power to change Israeli policy before it is too late.

President Bush and Secretary of State James Baker may appear to be pushing Israel too hard — but they are only the tip of the iceberg. If Israel does not respond soon by suspending all settlement, recognising in principle the right to national self-determination of the Palestinians, suspending human rights violations, punishing settlers for violent attacks and provocations, and beginning a process of serious negotiations with the PLO, there will be future U.S. politicians who will make Bush and Baker look like extreme Zionists.

So it is not only moral considerations that lead American Jewish liberals to criticise Israeli policy, but also our strong sense that Israel will eventually be in mortal danger. By the time the dangers are clearer and more on the surface, it may be too late to prevent an erosion of political and military support from the U.S. — The Jerusalem Post.

African plan challenges IMF line

By Michael Hohmann

A DOCUMENT which attacks Africa's "pervasive lack of democracy" and argues for "more democratic political structures to facilitate development," seems an unlikely product of the continent's U.N.-funded economic think-tank.

It is also surprising, given the source, to read a critical commentary on the fact that developing Africa spent less on education than on the military in the mid-80s. Or that annual public expenditures on health have accounted for less than a third of military outlays.

Yet these are among the sentiments that underpin a new economic recovery programme for Africa which challenges the policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, launched in London on July 6.

The architect of the document — African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes, endorsed at a recent meeting of African finance ministers — is Professor Adeboye Adedeji, executive secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), based in Addis Ababa.

"Africa has been very candid about the nature of its problems," said Mr. Adedeji at his press conference. But he went on to be equally candid about what the ECA sees as a failure on the part of the world's leading lending and development institutions.

Painting a bleak picture of a continent in continuing decline, he went on: "It has now become

apparent that the orthodox structural adjustment programmes that Africa has been pursuing have failed to overcome the economic crisis and in many cases have made recovery even more difficult."

The charge is the latest development in a long-running dispute in which the Economic Commission, other U.N. agencies such as UNICEF, non-governmental agencies such as Oxfam, and most African governments, are at odds with the IMF and the World Bank over how to respond to Africa's economic crisis.

Since the fund and the bank control most available aid and development resources, the alternative programme stands little chance of getting off the ground in the short term.

But it provides an important indicator of the anger and frustration of many African governments, which maintain that although they have been implementing IMF and World Bank-inspired policy reforms, hardship is increasing, stability is being undermined, and capacity to service growing external debt is declining.

Among the measures the document advocates are multiple exchange rates, limits on debt service payment so as to allow more resources for development, selective subsidies and price controls, and cuts in defence spending and in non-productive public sector activities. It also recommends limited use of deficit financing for productive and infrastructural investments, differential export

subsidies, and what it calls "greater mass participation in decision-making and implementation of programmes."

Above all, the document stresses the need of more consultation between governments and lending institutions, based on greater recognition that the continent's widely diverging economies are not susceptible to a single solution, and more effort to alleviate the impact of adjustment on Africa's poor.

The dispute over a suitable strategy took on a sharp note in March this year, when a World Bank-United Nations Development Programme report claimed that economic recovery in sub-Saharan Africa had begun. It said countries undertaking IMF-World Bank reforms were performing better than those that were not.

There was a sharp retort from the Economic Commission. Africa's condition had deteriorated rather than improved, it said, and it accused the bank of selective use of data. But it also stirred up a hornet's nest within the bank where many staff members and consultants share the concerns of their critics.

The ECA document launched in London comes as a carefully considered rejoinder to that contentious bank report.

It attacks some of the key tenets of adjustment policies in Africa as either inappropriate, or applied without sufficient consultation and flexibility.

• Exchange rate policies — which invariably involve substantial devaluations — do not take

proper account of the fact that most African economies depend on primary product exports subject to quotas, and sold at prices externally determined, says the ECA.

• Privatisation in Africa is based on "the incorrect assumption that the indigenous private sector is strong enough to take over state enterprises."

• Tight credit policies usually lead to contraction in output; a sustained policy of tight credit "would lead to a reduction in the existing capital stock due to the inability to replace it."

• Interest rate increases may raise savings levels, but imperfec-

tions of the African capital markets "encourage speculative rather than productive activities" and fuel inflation.

• Pricing policies are based on the false assumption that markets in Africa are always competitive.

In the coming months formal and informal consultations among the protagonists will be continuing, in the search for the consensus that Mr. Adedeji says Africa seeks — Financial Times.



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مكتبة الأمل

SEPT / SEPT

Rien ne va plus en ISRAËL. Après l'adoption par Yitzhak Shamir, il y a une semaine, des positions dures de son parti, l'Etat hébreu est entré dans une crise politique aiguë. En rejetant le principe d'élections dans les territoires occupés, avant la fin de l'intifada, en obtenant que Jérusalem-Est, annexée par Israël, soit exclue du scrutin, en préconisant que la colonisation se poursuive en Cisjordanie, le Likoud a très clairement dit non à plus de six mois d'efforts internationaux pour parvenir à un règlement pacifique du conflit. Irrécevables pour les Palestiniens, les décisions de la droite israélienne ont également placé les travaillistes dans une position insoutenable. A tel point que leur chef de file, Shimon Peres, s'est prononcé lundi pour la rupture du cabinet d'union nationale, estimant que les exigences du Likoud "ont mis fin aux espoirs de paix dans la région". Le premier ministre israélien, qui pourrait demander un cabinet de réconciliation son plan d'élections, a peu de chance, semble-t-il, de sauver une coalition désormais bien fragile. Shimon Peres n'ignore pas en effet que les travaillistes ont plus à perdre à rester qu'à partir. Il le sait d'autant mieux que la radicalisation de la droite risquerait d'isoler sérieusement et durablement la diplomatie israélienne de la communauté internationale, et en premier lieu des Etats-Unis. Washington a notamment annoncé samedi que les Américains pourraient revenir à l'idée d'une conférence internationale, si le plan Shamir échouait. Une "autre optique" à laquelle l'OLP les a encouragés lundi en estimant que les Etats-Unis se trouvaient maintenant "dans l'impossibilité de défendre" le plan Shamir. L'heure de vérité pourrait sonner la semaine prochaine, à l'occasion de la visite d'une délégation de haut niveau du département d'Etat, à laquelle MM. Shamir et Peres devront dire si la proposition d'élections a un avenir ou non. La classe politique israélienne sait qu'elle joue gros et qu'il lui faudra peut-être choisir entre la crise politique et sociale intérieure ou le maintien du dialogue avec les diplomates européens et américains. Un choix rendu ultra-sensible par l'attentat contre un autobus qui a fait 14 morts jeudi entre Tel Aviv et Jérusalem et par la multiplication des "expéditions punitives" meurtrières des colons contre les Palestiniens. (D'après agences).

N BREF

da. Un nouveau cas de sida a été récemment dépisté à Amman, urant à vingt-sept le nombre des malades atteints par le virus dans le royaume. Selon le ministère de la Santé, la victime aurait contracté sida à l'étranger. Jusqu'à présent la maladie a provoqué la mort de six personnes en Jordanie.

xplosions. Une personne a été tuée et seize autres blessées lundi par une double explosion en plein centre de la Mecque, à proximité des lieux saints. Selon les observateurs, les deux attentats sont produits à quelques centaines de mètres de l'endroit, où de nombreux affrontements entre pèlerins iraniens et forces de l'ordre saoudiennes avaient provoqué la mort de 402 personnes (selon Ryad, 4 selon Téhéran) en juillet 1987. Coïncidence d'autant plus troublante que les explosions sont intervenues le jour même de la commémoration en Iran du deuxième anniversaire du "massacre de la Mecque". Commémoration marquée par de violentes déclarations à l'encontre du royaume wahabite. Plus d'un million de pèlerins musulmans se trouvaient alors dans la ville sainte, pour le Hajj.

oulé. Un pétrolier maltais, "l'Alou", a été coulé à la roquette manée par la marine syrienne au large du port libanais de Jounieh, il y a quelques jours. Les assureurs londoniens de la Lloyd's, le bâtiment, ont été chargés de décharger huit cent quatre-vingt tonnes de pétrole au large de la ville, à l'attaque dans les eaux internationales. Les huit membres d'équipage ont été secourus par un pétrolier, après avoir quitté le rivage à bord de canots de sauvetage.

andidats. La campagne pour l'élection présidentielle du 28 juillet à Iran s'est ouverte lundi pour les deux seuls candidats encore en lice, MM. Rafsanjani, président du Parlement, et Abbas Cheibani, ancien ministre de l'Agriculture. Le conseil de surveillance, chargé du déroulement du scrutin, a rejeté les dossiers de candidature de dix-huit autres postulants à la fonction présidentielle, qui ne répondaient pas aux "conditions requises".

rève de faim. La sœur et le beau-frère de Jacqueline Valente, tenue en otage au Liban depuis le 8 novembre 1987, ont entamé mardi à Lyon une grève de la faim pour "faire cesser le silence et l'indifférence" quant au sort de la jeune femme. Jacqueline Valente avait été enlevée en compagnie de huit autres personnes, passagers d'un bateau "Silco" arraisonné en Méditerranée par un commando se réclamant du Fatah-conseil-révolutionnaire d'Abou Nidal.

raucophonie. La création de l'université internationale de langue arabe au service du développement africain à Alexandrie a été approuvée la semaine dernière par le Parlement égyptien. L'établissement, qui devrait porter le nom de Senghor, formera des étudiants en gestion et en administration.

encontre. Nelson Mandela, chef historique du Congrès national africain, mouvement anti-apartheid, et le président sud-africain, P. W. Botha, se sont rencontrés pour la première fois la semaine dernière au Cap. Agé de 71 ans et emprisonné depuis août 1962, Mandela avait été transféré en décembre 1988 dans une villa tenue au pénitencier de Paarl, pour raison de santé. Bénéficiant d'un droit de visite illimité, que sa famille refuse, le leader noir a accepté de s'entretenir avec le numéro un du pouvoir raciste de rétrovia et a indiqué qu'il rendrait public le contenu de ce tête à tête aux quelques jours.

Vimbledon. Les Allemands de l'ouest Boris Becker, 21 ans, et Jeff Graf, 20 ans, ont remporté les finales hommes et femmes des internationaux de Wimbledon en Angleterre, le week-end dernier. Boum boum s'est adjugé son troisième titre sur le gazon londonien en battant le Suédois Edberg en trois sets (6-0; 7-6; 6-4). Graf s'est imposé pour la deuxième année consécutive face à l'Américain Laventhol, également en trois manches (6-2; 6-7; 6-1).

écès de Laurence Olivier... L'acteur anglais Laurence Olivier, grand interprète des pièces de Shakespeare, est décédé mardi à l'âge de 82 ans. Monstre du théâtre et du cinéma. Il avait joué dans plus de cent vingt pièces classiques et contemporaines ainsi que dans une vingtaine de films. Il avait été élevé au rang de "Sir" par la reine d'Angleterre en hommage à sa phénoménale carrière artistique.

Et de Mel Blanc. Moins célèbre que Laurence Olivier, Mel Blanc n'était pas moins connu pour autant. Les millions d'amoureux de Bugs Bunny, Speedy Gonzales et autres Woody Woodpecker, lui doivent en effet la voix de ces personnages de dessins animés, renommés "l'homme aux mille voix". Mel Blanc aura participé à cent cinquante "cartoons" en cinquante ans de carrière. Il s'est éteint lundi à Los Angeles, à l'âge de 81 ans.

riches. Six des dix hommes ou familles les plus riches du monde sont japonais, selon les estimations annuelles du magazine américain Forbes. Numéro un du portefeuille: Yoshiaki Tsutsumi, dirigeant d'un groupe ferroviaire nippon Seibu, dont la fortune est évaluée à onze milliards de dollars.

afé. La récolte mondiale de café devrait progresser de plus de 3% au cours de la campagne 1989/1990 selon les dernières estimations du département américain de l'Agriculture (USDA).

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Tél: 636 010 (le matin de 10h à 11h30; l'après-midi de 15h30 à 16h30).

Bicentenaire de la Révolution française

Promenade dans le Paris des sans-culottes

Une trentaine de chefs d'Etat étrangers invités, trente mille policiers et militaires mobilisés depuis une semaine pour assurer la sécurité des fêtes et du sommet des sept pays les plus industrialisés qui doit se tenir du 14 au 16 juillet... La célébration du bicentenaire de la Révolution française va culminer vendredi à l'occasion de la fête nationale. De gigantesques bals populaires, des feux d'artifices et des défilés sont organisés à Paris et dans les principales villes de l'Hexagone. Le Jourdain vous invite, pour sa part, à une ballade dans le Paris de la Révolution.

Il y a 200 ans, un certain 14 juillet, le peuple se rassemble PLACE DE LA BASTILLE et s'empare de la prison, symbole du pouvoir et de l'oppression royale. Non loin de la Bastille, dans le FAUBOURG SAINT-ANTOINE, trois mois plus tôt, la foule en colère avait saccagé les établissements de papier peint Réveillon qui payaient très mal leurs employés. Bilan de l'émeute: 400 morts.

PLACE DE LA NATION, la guillotine fonctionne en permanence jusqu'à la chute de Robespierre en juillet 1794: 1340 personnes ont eu la tête tranchée par la lame du docteur Guillotin qui inventa cette machine pour éviter les souffrances infligées de la rouotine hache... Tout au plus les suppliciés ressentent-ils un souffle frais dans la nuque", expliquait le docteur Guillotin. En passant par la PLACE DE LA REPUBLIQUE, on s'élève depuis 1883 la statue de bronze symbolisant le gouvernement né de la Révolution, on débouche sur l'HOTEL DE VILLE. C'est là que, le 17 juillet 1789, le roi épingla à son chapeau la cocarde bleue, blanche et rouge qui deviendra le signe de ralliement des révolutionnaires puis le drapeau de la République française. Derrière l'Hôtel de ville s'étend le MARAIS tout imprégné par le drame révolutionnaire. Au cœur du Marais, dans la PRISON DE LA FORCE, 117 prisonniers ont péri en septembre 1791. Parmi eux l'ami de Marie-Antoinette, la belle Madame Lamballe, dont la tête est promené sous les

Un croquet par SAINT-LAZARE. Sur l'emplacement de l'actuelle gare s'élevait un ancien prieuré reconstruit en prison. Le poète André Chénier y compose "la jeune captive" avant d'être guillotiné. Revenons vers la Seine et entrons aux TUILERIES. En octobre 1789, Louis XVI, ramené de Versailles par un groupe de femmes révolutionnaires, fut assigné à résidence dans ce palais où vécut nombre de ses années. Le 20 juin 1792, les Tuileries sont envahies par les sans-culottes qui obligent le roi à se coiffer du bonnet phrygien. Deux mois plus tard, ceux qui exigent la déchéance de Louis XVI attaquent le palais et se battent contre les gardes suisses: un millier de morts.

PLACE DE LA CONCORDE, ancienne Place Louis XV, on installe une guillotine en face d'une statue de la Liberté, en 1792. S'adressant à la statue alors qu'on la conduisait à l'échafaud, la girondine, Madame Roland s'exclama: "O Liberté! Que de crimes on commet en ton nom!" Remontons les CHAMPS-ELYSEES à la rencontre du cortège qui ramène de Varennes la famille royale surprise dans sa fuite, en juin 1791. La garde nationale forme une haie, la crosse des fusils en l'air. A deux pas, rue Saint-Honoré, sur le parvis de l'EGLISE SAINT-ROCH, quatre ans plus tard, Bonaparte, alors général jacobin, réprime à coups de canon une insurrection royaliste.

Passons la Seine sur le PONT DE LA CONCORDE, construit en 1790 avec les pierres de la Bastille, et gagnons le CHAMPS-



Maquette de la Bastille taillée dans une des pierres de la forteresse

DE-MARS où est célébrée, le 14 juillet 1790, la fête de la Fédération. 400.000 citoyens y assistent et regardent l'évêque d'Autun, M. de Talleyrand, entouré de 300 prêtres revêtus d'aubes blanches et d'écharpes tricolores. Un an plus tard, la foule rassemblée au Champ-de-Mars réclame la déchéance du roi. L'Assemblée s'y oppose. Le maire de Paris décrète la loi martiale et ordonne la dispersion des manifestants.

LA SAINTE-CHAPELLE est devenue un magasin à farine. A NOTRE-DAME, dont les statues des portails sont cassées à coup de marteau, on célèbre le culte de la déesse Raison. LE PALAIS DU LUXEMBOURG sert de prison. Là sont détenus Fabre d'Eglantine, l'auteur de la célèbre chanson "Il pleut bergère", Josephine de Beauharnais, future impératrice, et le peintre David, qui y compose l'esquisse des "Sabines". A quelques pas se dresse le PANTHEON où, depuis 1791, sont enterrés les grands hommes.

L'EGLISE SAINT-SULPICE, devenue Temple des Victoires, abrite le 6 novembre 1799 un banquet en l'honneur de Bonaparte. En sortant de table, le général met au point les détails de la conjuration qui mettra fin à la Révolution en installant le Consulat.

Entretien avec le créateur du Ballet du Nord

Le choix du répertoire populaire

Créateur, chorégraphe et directeur artistique du Ballet du Nord, Alfonso Casti croit dur comme fer à la sensibilisation du plus grand nombre à la danse. Même si pour sa dernière participation au festival de Jérôme, la compagnie française s'est trouvée confrontée le week-end dernier à une audience majoritairement néophyte et plutôt turbulente.

Le Jourdain: Avez-vous été choqué par les réactions des spectateurs, les cris et les sifflets qui ont accompagnés la prestation de vos danseurs?

Alfonso Casti: Choqué, non. Nous savions que nous nous produisions devant un public qui n'a pas l'habitude du ballet. Mais c'est toujours surprenant d'entendre une foule hurler, siffler en pleine représentation! Samedi, notamment, quand les danseurs ont interprété les "Nuits d'été", c'était le délire total. Un chahut qui signifiait que les gens aident ça. Sinon, ils auraient quitté le théâtre.

L.J.: Aviez-vous prévu la teneur de la participation du public du festival?

A.C.: Huit d'entre eux avaient déjà participé à la première tournée en 1984. Je pense qu'ils en ont discuté entre eux et qu'ils s'attendaient, par exemple, à danser devant un public très majoritairement masculin. Certains ont été déçus par le bruit, d'autres ont trouvé sublime de danser les "Nuits d'été" dans un décor naturel et sous un ciel



Alfonso Casti

magnifique. Tous ont néanmoins souffert de la mauvaise qualité du plancher, inégal et glissant.

L.J.: L'ambiance était-elle différente il y a cinq ans?

A.C.: Non. Mais en 1984, nous avions choisi un répertoire plus léger, plus "show biz", avec un ballet brésilien, du charleston... Cette année, la musique était moins évidente et les chorégraphies plus sophistiquées. Nous avons peut-être eu plus de succès la première fois, mais un succès plus facile. Dimanche soir, je me suis installé dans les gradins et j'ai observé le public. Beaucoup ont regardé le spectacle sans vraiment voir, comme un divertissement. D'autres scrutaient vraiment la scène. Je pense que certains ont été touchés par le ballet, qu'ils ont découvert quelque chose. Pour moi, c'était in-

teressant.

L.J.: Dans le sens où la danse doit pouvoir être appréciée par tout le monde?

A.C.: Depuis la création du Ballet du Nord, je m'efforce de proposer un répertoire populaire, dans la bonne acception du terme. J'espère. Je tiens à ce que le public qui vient nous voir reparte avec le sentiment d'avoir passé une bonne soirée. Préoccupation plutôt rare dans la danse, qui se veut un art élitiste. Quand j'ai monté la compagnie à Roubaix, ville pauvre du nord de la France, j'ai voulu éviter l'intellectualisme et offrir des spectacles aux gens. Tout en glissant régulièrement des ballets plus compliqués, comme ceux de Balanchine, dans les programmes. Et ça fonctionne très bien.

L.J.: Seriez-vous prêt à revenir une troisième fois en Jordanie?

A.C.: Oui, et pourquoi pas l'année prochaine. Les gens se rappelleraient de nous et nous pourrions proposer un ballet plus osé, comme "Agon", de Stravinsky par exemple. C'est intellectuel mais aussi très sensuel. Mais j'aimerais le donner hors festival, dans un théâtre.

Propos recueillis par Alina Renou et Florence Montiel.

Education

Réforme du tawjihi

Le ministre de l'Education a présenté lundi une série de réformes, concernant principalement le déroulement du tawjihi (baccalauréat) et la réorganisation administrative du Grand Amman. Abdoullah Nsour a ainsi annoncé que les lycéens, qui auront échoué au bac 1989 (dont les résultats doivent être rendus publics la semaine prochaine après les fêtes du grand id), pourront se représenter aux épreuves l'année prochaine. Il leur sera permis de ne repasser que les matières dans lesquelles ils n'ont pas eu la moyenne, ou une note qu'ils estiment trop faible. Ce droit ne leur sera accordé qu'une seule fois et n'est pas rétroactif, a précisé le ministre.

Par ailleurs, abdoullah Nsour a indiqué que le Grand Amman comprendrait désormais trois zones scolaires au lieu d'une. Décision rendue nécessaire selon lui par l'accroissement du nombre d'établissements, notamment dans la capitale où l'on compte aujourd'hui 430 écoles publiques. Il s'est également inquiété de la "prolifération" des écoles privées, qui emploient quelque 3 500 enseignants dans la circonscription.

Mots croisés

par Florence Montiel

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

Horizontalement. 1: celle des Français se fête le 14 juillet. 2: saison. 3: bonnet révolutionnaire. 4: pronom personnel; éroda. 5: profites. 6: pas rapides; son du klaxon. 7: fle; monnaie chinoise. 8: frère de Cain. 9: dans la gamme. 10: possédé; les révolutionnaires n'en portaient pas.

Verticalement. A: elle est issue de la Révolution. B: féminin; pronom personnel. C: Louis XVI y fut arrêté dans sa fuite. D: coordonne; sud de la France. E: fait des lois. F: fait usage; pronom. G: indispensable au golf. H: celle du 4 août 1789 reste célèbre; frappe. I: pronom; isolée. J: prison.

(Solution en bas de page)

A L'AFFICHE

CINEMA

The empire strikes back, d'Irvin Kershner, avec Mark Hamill, Harrison Ford, Carrie Fisher, Billy Dee Williams et Anthony Daniels. Une poignée de rebelles de l'espace, en lutte contre le démoniaque empereur sidiéral de Darth Vader. Pour savoir la galaxie, faut-il le préciser?

Centre américain, jeudi 13 juillet à 19h00 (en anglais).

Le pain des premières années, de Peter Beauvais, d'après le roman d'Heinrich Böll. Quand un homme décide de rompre avec son milieu social et avec ses perspectives de carrière, pour s'interroger sur lui-même et ses désirs profonds. Intellectuel en diable.

Institut Goethe, mercredi 18 juillet à 20h00 (en allemand, sous-titré en anglais).

Ciné-club. Suite du mois des festivals européens du cinéma. Séances respectivement à 19h00, 15h00, 17h00, 19h00 et 21h00.

Jeudi 13: Streets of fire; Le sixième jour; The treasure of Sierra Madre; Kagameba; Memphis.

Vendredi 14: Heart Burn; The land (égyptien); The heritage; Chien Syndrome; Days of Heaven.

Samedi 15: Mona Lisa Gloria; Taxi driver; Norma Ray; The shout.

Dimanche 16: Collier et bracelets (égyptien).

Solution des mots croisés

Horizontalement. 1: Révolution. 2: fle. 3: phrygien. 4: il, usa. 5: bénéfices. 6: lentos; tut. 7: Ré; il. 8: Abel. 9: ut. 10: eu; culotte.

Verticalement. A: République. B: é; tu. C: Varennes. D: et; Oc. E: légifère. F: utilise; il. G: ice. H: nuit; bat. I: on; seule. J: bastille.

26 étudiants jordaniens en France

Des souvenirs et des contacts



Les vingt-six étudiants et étudiants du "Potential leadership programme" de l'université de Jordanie sont arrivés à Amman lundi, au terme d'un voyage de deux semaines en France. Concocté par les services de l'ambassade de France à Amman, le programme de leur visite comportait de nombreux rendez-vous avec des industriels et des personnalités politiques. Ils ont ainsi pu s'entretenir avec des responsables de la Régie Renault, de l'Institut Pasteur, de la CIT-Alcatel, de l'aérospatiale... ainsi qu'avec des parlementaires français, le directeur général de l'UNESCO, le président de l'Institut du monde arabe et le secrétaire d'Etat aux relations culturelles internationales, Thierry de Baucé. Comme le souhaitent leur accompagnateur et doyen des étudiants, le docteur Hani Abderrahman, nombre d'entre eux sont revenus avec des contacts professionnels "qu'il leur appartient de faire fructifier". Majors de leurs promotions à l'université, ils se sont dit très satisfaits de leur voyage à l'occasion d'une réception organisée mardi soir à la résidence de l'attaché culturel français à Amman, M. Seurat. Réception à laquelle assistait également l'ambassadeur de France, Denis Bauchard (notre photo). Avec un seul petit regret: ne pas avoir pu rester quelques jours de plus pour participer à la célébration du Bicentenaire.

5e conférence des expatriés

Un éloignement durable

La cinquième conférence des expatriés jordaniens s'est achevée mardi au Palais de la Culture d'Amman au terme de quatre journées de travaux consacrés au rôle des émigrés dans l'économie nationale. 536 représentants des communautés installées dans les cinq continents avaient fait le déplacement pour participer aux débats, qui ont vu la création d'une taxe annuelle de 50 dollars et l'institution d'un transfert mensuel de 100 dollars sur un compte en Jordanie pour chaque expatrié.

A l'instar de la plupart des émigrés jordaniens, Ahmed Dasan s'est prononcé en faveur de ces nouveaux transferts de devises "pour contribuer au développement économique de [son] pays". Installé depuis 22 ans à Frankfurt, en Allemagne Fédér-

Le poids de l'émigration

Selon les estimations du ministère du Travail, 328.000 Jordaniens travaillent à l'étranger en décembre 1988, dont 276.000 dans les pays du Golfe. Parmi les 52.000 expatriés hors du monde arabe, 10.000 vivaient en Allemagne Fédérale (20.000 à 30.000 selon les autorités ouest-allemandes); 3.000 en Grande-Bretagne; 1.000 en France et autant en Espagne.

Alors que le nombre d'émigrés continue de croître, le total des devises qu'ils procurent au royaume a progressivement diminué, plafonnant à 729 millions de dollars en 1987, après le chiffre record d'un milliard, enregistré en 1984.



Experts propose fewer loans to U.S.

'Double Third World aid'

BONN (R) — Industrial countries should double aid to the Third World, grant fewer loans to the United States and try harder to cut global economic and trade imbalances, an international group of experts said Tuesday.

The group's chairman, former West German chancellor Helmut Schmidt, said donors should concentrate aid on developing countries which do not spend more than two per cent of their gross national product (GNP) on military projects.

"Official aid should be doubled within the next five years and concentrate on the least developed and poorest nations and disaster areas," Schmidt told a news conference to launch a report on aid called "Facing One World."

He said the United States, the world's richest country, was also the world's biggest debtor, with

credits of more than \$500 billion granted mainly by countries such as Japan and West Germany.

"This is an unbearable development," he said. "We propose urgently that the United States cut its massive budget and trade deficits by the mid-1990s and that Japan and West Germany make more energetic efforts to reduce their surpluses."

Some of the group's proposals would be brought by the leaders of the world's seven biggest industrial democracies at their Paris summit this week, Schmidt said.

Apart from Schmidt, the group of 16 experts includes former Federal Reserve chairman Paul

Volcker, Robert McNamara, the former president of the World Bank and Isamu Miyazaki, chairman of the Daiwa Securities Research Institute.

The superpowers should grasp opportunities to sign disarmament accords in order to cut spending on arms and make more money available to developing countries.

"The money saved can be used to deal with the U.S. budget deficit and to improve the economies of the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries," Schmidt said.

According to the report the Soviet Union spends 15 per cent of its GNP on armaments and military projects compared with only three per cent by West Germany.

Schmidt proposed that a new international organisation should be set up alongside the World

Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to mobilise more aid funds.

"We are not satisfied with efforts so far to solve the debt crisis," Schmidt said. "We would like the establishment of a third institution initially under the supervision of the World Bank and the IMF to raise more money," he said.

The report calls on commercial banks to allow developing countries to pay part of their debts in their national currencies rather than dollars.

Schmidt also called for a change in U.S. tax laws to enable banks to write off some of the loans they make to developing countries as is the practice in West Germany.

He said industrial countries alone should pay for environment protection projects because they are mostly to blame for damaging the environment.

Moroccan central bank forecasts slower growth

RABAT (R) — After remarkable gains last year the Moroccan economy risks losing momentum because of higher oil prices and interest rates and a stronger dollar, the central bank said in a report published Wednesday.

Bank Al Maghrib, the central bank, said in its annual report that gross domestic product (GDP) grew 10 per cent last year — one of the highest rates ever recorded — while inflation was kept down to 2.3 per cent.

It said there was a relatively high current account surplus equivalent to 1.6 per cent of GDP. GDP was 101.4 billion dirhams (\$12 billion) at constant 1980 prices.

"The year 1988 was exceptional for Morocco's economy even though some somber areas persist," the bank said.

The good performance after a recession of nearly three per cent

in 1987 was due mainly to an exceptional harvest. Agricultural production provided for 53 per cent of GDP.

But Morocco also gained from declines in the dollar, interest rates and crude oil prices.

By contrast, the bank said, since the beginning of 1989 oil, the dollar and interest rates have all risen and harvests will not be as good as last year's.

The bank warned that despite five years of restructuring, Morocco was still in a precarious financial state.

It said combined consumer spending, investment and debt servicing after rescheduling totalled 205 billion dirhams (\$24.1 billion) or 113 per cent of GDP.

This required external finance totalling 12.5 billion dirhams (\$1.47 billion).

But for the first time since 1974 domestic resources and spending

were almost balanced. The deficit peaked at 12 billion dirhams (\$1.4 billion) in 1982 and stood at 6.1 billion dirhams (\$717 million) in 1987.

"This remarkable evolution is due to considerable expansion of supply by 13.8 per cent, while domestic demand rose moderately by only 9.8 per cent," the bank said.

Gross capital formation rose 15.6 per cent to 37 billion dirhams (\$4.35 billion) after a decline of 3.3 per cent in 1987, and domestic savings rose 30.8 per cent to 45.4 billion dirhams (\$5.34 billion) after sinking nearly three per cent the year before.

The bank said that because unemployment remained a major problem credits would have to be allocated more to investments in productive sectors and greater efforts made to stimulate savings to finance them.

U.S. farmers would benefit from subsidy removal worldwide

WASHINGTON (AP) — If all countries removed farm subsidies and opted for free trade, the American wheat farmer eventually would come out on top, according to U.S. agriculture department researchers.

But there are some catches. It would also depend on production costs and relative prices domestically and overseas, and some wheat farmers could go broke, meaning the survivors would be fewer and larger.

If U.S. acreage programmes were phased out, including the long-range conservation reserve programme, wheat production "would rise somewhat" in the short run, a report by the department's economic research service said.

"But if a large portion of crop-land re-entered production, average U.S. wheat yields would fall because the land currently idled is less productive," the report said. If government support to agriculture is completely removed, U.S. farm prices and incomes "may fall somewhat and become more variable" in the short run.

"This likely would cause land prices to fall," the report said. "But a rise in export demand over the long run — or government assistance not tied to production — may offset land value declines and result in more stable incomes."

The report, published in the July issue of agricultural Outlook magazine, is the first in a series by the agency about efforts to liberalise world agricultural trade. The first analysis deals only with wheat.

An editor's note said that while theorists claim free trade benefits society, there are adjustment costs, and winners and losers. And because "there never has been free trade in agriculture," the findings are speculative, it said.

"Several studies indicate that world prices could rise considerably in the long run, and that the distribution of production and consumption across countries would change significantly," the report said. "However total world trade in wheat is unlikely to change substantially, researchers generally agree."

An overhaul of global trade and farm policies is being discussed by the United States and other countries under the general agreement on tariffs and trade. One of the U.S. goals in the

so-called Uruguay round of talks is long-range reform including the gradual elimination of all "trade-distorting" subsidies and other programmes.

Negotiations in April agreed on a framework for both long- and short-term reforms. The short-term measures included freezing support and production levels, followed by unspecified reduction in 1990. Long-term measures call for "substantial progressive reductions" in farm supports, including all measures directly or indirectly related to trade access, internal supports and export competition.

The United States "probably has a long-term comparative advantage in wheat production because of its climate, soil fertility and well-developed production and distribution system," the report said. "Trade reform likely would enhance the long-term U.S. position, since the most efficient producers would gain the most from substantial trade reform."

Europeans want single and central government

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) — A majority of EC citizens would like to see a single, central government for the European Community (EC) by 1992, according to figures released Tuesday by the EC Commission.

According to "Eurobarometer," a public opinion survey published regularly by the commission, 56 per cent of those polled said they were in favour of "a European government responsible to the European Parliament."

The survey was taken in March and April, some two months before the European Parliament elections held in the 12 EC nations between June 15 and 18.

Despite British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's abhorrence of the idea of unification, three respondents out of four in Britain were "very much for" or "to some extent" for European unification, a rise of nine points on the last survey taken in autumn 1988.

A majority of EC citizens, 75 per cent, appeared from the survey to be familiar with plans for the 1992 single European market when barriers to the free movement of people, goods, services and capital between the 12 nations will be dismantled.

However, awareness has not grown since the last survey taken in autumn when the "awareness" factor also stood at 75 per cent.

The main advantage of 1992 for many of those polled was that they would be able to make payments without formalities throughout the EC, closely followed by the fact they could buy any product available in another EC country and carry as much money as they liked when travelling in the EC.

They also liked the fact they could reside and work anywhere in the EC with no restrictions.

Unemployment bites Israelis

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Israeli economic recession has begun taking a heavy toll on jobs, sparking angry protests from laid-off workers and a rising chorus of calls for government help.

But the hard-pressed finance ministry — already grappling with a widening budget deficit and higher army spending to deal with the Palestinian uprising — has been hesitant to come to the rescue.

The unemployment rate has climbed to 8.6 per cent, and Rabbi Moshe Zeev Feldman, the deputy labour minister, warns it could hit a 20-year high of 10 per cent by year's end if no action is taken. Feldman says more than 132,000 Israelis are out of work.

The most dramatic protest involved 20 mayors from development towns, who chained themselves to the gate outside Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's office in early July to demand relief for unemployed residents and their own cash-strapped municipal coffers.

They later set up tents across from the prime ministry and threatened to camp there until their demands were met.

The development towns were set up to attract Jewish immigrants to rural areas, but many of their local factories have been closed or forced to cut workers in the economic downturn.

Yehiel Zohar, council leader from Netivot in the southern Negev Desert, said unemployment was twice the national average. Declining tax revenues and rising costs have pushed the town budget seven million shekels (\$3.3 million) into the red, he said.

"People are desperate, and we have nowhere else to go," Zohar said.

About 140 workers, including many recently demobilised soldiers, blocked streets in the northern town of Beit Shean this week to protest losing jobs on archaeological sites. Employees laid off by electronics and defence contractors have also picketed there.

And in Tel Aviv, tax men raided the Tel Aviv Museum, which owes nearly \$1 million in back taxes. The Jerusalem Post said the tax squad planned to confiscate 100 paintings but settled for televisions, typewriters and other office equipment after museum officials said a court order was needed to take the artwork.

The city has said it cannot rescue the museum, and 30 per cent of the museum staff may be laid off.

Meanwhile, the Histadrut labour federation was called on Israelis to stop work for an hour on July 23 to underscore displeasure with the government's handling of the economy.

The federation, which represents about 85 per cent of 2.5 million workers, is pressing for the government to free \$200 million in funds to help ailing factories.

Israeli analysts predict a slow economic turnaround. "The recession seems to be bottoming out now," said Yacov Sbeinin of Economic Models Inc. in Tel Aviv. "It will be a slow comeback, but I think by the beginning of 1990, the performance will be much better."

He predicted the economy, after two lackluster years, could grow about four per cent next year. But he said factories would be slow to rehire "meaning we'll probably face a high rate of unemployment through 1990 and into 1991."

The unemployment rate in Israel was 5.6 per cent of the workforce at the start of the recession in late 1987.

The economic downturn came with the start of the Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation which was claimed more than 550 Arab lives.

U.S. textile imports register first fall

WASHINGTON (AP) — For the first time in the 1980s the United States last year cut its imports of cloth and clothing, some of the major manufactured items that Third World countries sell to rich ones, the U.S. International Trade Commission has reported. The drop was six per cent, to the equivalent of 12.9 billion square yards (10.8 billion square metres). Increases between 1980 and 1987 averaged 14 per cent a year. In value the drop was less than one per cent to \$23.4 billion between 1987 and 1988. Much of the decrease came in U.S. buying from its four major suppliers: Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan and China, which provided 41 per cent of the total quantity. Their yardage was down by 11 per cent. Imports from the 12 countries of the European Community also dropped but those from Japan increased, as did shipments from the Caribbean.

The following ad. was published on SA. the 8th of July. The P.O. Box was incorrectly mentioned. The right P.O. Box is 926808 as is shown herebelow:

GENERAL MANAGER WANTED

A leading office equipment establishment is in need of a dynamic and capable:

GENERAL MANAGER

with the following minimum qualifications:

- Age between 32 and 38 years.
- Excellent Arabic/English (spoken and written)
- BBA or MBA degree in business administration from a reputable university.
- 8 to 10 years work experience in sales or marketing (with at least 5 years in a managerial position).
- Well rounded background and experience in finance, budgeting, accounting and administration.

Candidates with above or similar qualifications may send their detailed resume, recent photo along with a cover letter to the attention of:

**GASSO
P.O. Box 926808
AMMAN - JORDAN**

Applications would be treated with utmost confidentiality.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Spain, Israel sign tourism accord

MADRID (R) — Spanish Tourism Minister Jose Barrionuevo and his Israeli counterpart Gideon Patt signed a tourism cooperation accord Wednesday. The tourism ministry said a working group would be created under the accord to promote bilateral tourism prior to 1992 when Spain hosts the Olympic Games in Barcelona and a world fair in Seville. It said the group would start work in December. Patt returned to Israel Wednesday after a six-day visit to Spain.

Japan gives Tunis \$71m credit

TUNIS (R) — Japan has given Tunisia a concessionary credit of 10 billion yen (\$71 million) to buy Japanese goods and services, the official news agency TAP has said. The credit from Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund can be repaid over 25 years, with a five-year grace period, at an interest rate of 2.9 per cent, it said. At the signing ceremony, foreign ministry secretary of state Habib Ibn Yahia said Tunisia had rapidly used up an earlier Japanese credit line worth \$50 million. Japan is a latecomer to the Tunisian market and the volume of trade between the two countries was only 24 million dinars (about \$30 million) in 1987.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Tuesday, July 11, 1989 Central Bank official rates					
	Buy	Sell	French franc	87.5	88.4
U.S. dollar	556.0	563.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	398.3	402.3
Pound Sterling	905.5	914.6	Dutch guilder	263.2	265.8
Deutschemark	286.7	299.7	Swedish crown	86.5	87.4
Swiss franc	344.8	348.2	Italian lira (for 100)	40.9	41.3
			Belgian franc (for 10)	141.9	143.3

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

By Reuters

SYDNEY — The market closed higher after overseas markets were boosted by the £15 billion bid for BAT Industries. The All Ordinaries index ended up 7.0 at 1,560.6.

TOKYO — Share prices closed mixed in thin, narrow trade as Japanese political uncertainty dragged down some uplifting economic signs and persuaded major investors to stay sidelined. The Nikkei index eased 45.25 to close at 33,701.52.

HONG KONG — Stocks slipped on profit-taking but closed off their lows on buying from the U.S. and Asia. The Hang Seng fell 8.34 to 2,477.51.

SINGAPORE — Share prices closed generally higher on institutional and small investor buying in brisk trading with sporadic profit-taking well absorbed. The Straits Times industrial index hit a new post-crash high of 1,353.73 up 7.56.

BOMBAY — Share prices finished up but off opening highs on alternate bouts of buying and selling with buyers reluctant to extend commitments until the new account begins Monday. Tata Steel rose 12.5 rupees to 1,432.5.

PARIS — French shares slipped from opening highs after Tuesday's sharp gains. The 50-share indicator was 0.02 per cent higher at midsession.

FRANKFURT — The market drifted without clear direction and the DAX index lost 4.56 points to 1,503.93. "No one knows what is happening or why," a dealer commented.

ZURICH — Interest centred on selected blue chips. The all-share Swiss index gained 6.5 points to 1,123.9.

LONDON — Profit-taking followed Tuesday's post-crash peak but at 1449 GMT the FTSE index was 5.5 higher at 2,256.4.

NEW YORK — Blue chips firmed after a trendless opening. At 1453 GMT the Dow Jones industrial were up 2.84 at 2,517.45.

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مطعم قصر الصين



Chinese soldiers' presence scares away tourists and hard currency

China wines, dines travel agents to lure back tourists

PEKING (R) — China wine and dined travel agents Wednesday and took them behind the machineguns on a privileged visit to Tiananmen Square in a bid to woo back the foreign visitors and currency scared off by the Peking massacre.

Before letting them see the scorch marks, tank tracks and student graffiti still visible on the square's slabs, officials told more than 100 travel agents that the Chinese capital was once more a safe holiday spot.

"China's political situation is extremely stable," said Bo Xichen, Peking's tourism chief and son of hardline politician Bo Yibo, in a speech to a hastily-arranged conference of Chinese

and foreign tour operators. He urged the foreign participants not to believe "distorted reports" of the bloody events of early June and said China's travel industry had suffered "huge losses" because of cancelled package tours.

Only 22,000 foreigners visited Peking in June, one-fifth the number in June 1988. China Daily said Wednesday, signalling multi-million dollar losses in foreign exchange earnings from tourists.

Bo admitted tourists might be "inconvenienced" by martial law restrictions on taking photographs and random vehicle checks by the troops still stationed in the city, but such diffi-

culties were "being resolved," he said.

Bus carrying a party of Japanese tourists were chased by angry troops who forced the visitors to hand over their film after they took pictures in Tiananmen Square last week.

Truckloads of troops left the square before the travel agents arrived and it was guarded by only a few dozen soldiers with machineguns.

In recent days thousands of unarmed soldiers from the martial forces used to crush the pro-democracy movement have marched through the area for their own guided tours of the square and the neighbouring forbidden city.

Airforce presses budget-minded congressmen to back B-2 Stealth

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. Air Force officials are pressing increasingly sceptical and budget-minded congressmen to back the B-2 Stealth bomber, touting its strategic importance against the Soviet Union and conventional capability around the world.

Air Force Secretary Donald Rice and Chief of Staff Larry Welch told the Senate Armed Services Committee Tuesday the radar-evading plane outpaces improvements in Soviet air defence and that failure to build the bomber would undermine the nation's nuclear deterrent force.

Rice and Welch were scheduled to take their case Wednesday to the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee.

The air force campaign comes amid growing opposition to the bomber, which recent estimates indicate would be the most expensive aircraft in history at \$500

million to \$750 million a copy. Last month, Senator John Glenn, an Ohio Democrat, a member of the Senate Armed Services Panel, urged Defence Secretary Dick Cheney to suspend production of the B-2 because the aircraft has not been tested in flight.

Glenn, a former astronaut and test pilot, said pursuing production of the plane violates the rule of "fly before buy."

Two weeks ago, a House amendment to the fiscal 1990 defence bill proposing cancellation of the programme failed, but the Armed Services Panel did approve cutting \$500 million from the programme's procurement budget.

Since then, the Defence Department announced late Friday the first flight tests of the bomber — 18 months behind schedule — would be held during the next

two weeks. And Monday the bomber moved under its own power when it taxied along a Mojave desert runway.

This week, while the Senate committee votes on the military budget and the House prepares to take up defence spending later this month, Rice and Welch are presenting their case to lawmakers. Cheney is scheduled to appear before the House panel Thursday.

The Defence Department is proposing a \$4.7 billion budget in fiscal 1990 for the B-2. Manufactured by Northrop Corporation, in Palmdale, California, the plane will cost about \$24 billion over a three-year peak period beginning in fiscal 1992, according to Defence Department figures.

The department has invested about \$22.4 billion in the plane so far.

Violence flares in Karabakh

MOSCOW (AP) — Soldiers patrolled the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh region in the southern Soviet Union with armoured personnel carriers after two people were killed in a flareup of ethnic violence, reports said Wednesday.

An overnight curfew remained in effect, and a two-month-old strike kept most businesses closed in the tiny region about 1,900 kilometres south of Moscow, the reports said.

Tensions between Armenians, who make up three-quarters of Nagorno-Karabakh's population, and Azerbaijanis have run high since February 1988 because of a territorial dispute. Nagorno-Karabakh is in the republic of Azerbaijan, but neighbouring Armenia has sought to annex the disputed region.

In renewed violence Tuesday, two Azerbaijanis were killed and a third seriously wounded near the village of Kirkidzhan, according to official and unofficial sources.

The sources conflicted about the circumstances.

The official Soviet news agency TASS and the chief editor of Azerbaijan's official news agency Azerinform said the victims were shot in an ambush. TASS did not say who was responsible, but the Azerinform editor said by telephone from the Azerbaijani capital of Baku that "extremist Armenians opened fire with hunting rifles."

The editor, who refused to give his name, and a worker at Nagorno-Karabakh's official newspaper Soviet Karabakh said there were unconfirmed reports that suspects in the attack had been arrested.

The newspaper worker, translator Donara Bagiryan, said

many Armenians believe the two Azerbaijanis were killed in a car accident that the official version of an ambush was concocted as "a regular provocation against Armenians."

A worker at the state broadcasting outlet Gostelradio in Nagorno-Karabakh's capital, Stepanakert, offered a third version. The worker, who also refused to give his name, said there were rumours that the Azerbaijanis had killed each other after an argument.

He also said Azerbaijanis had beat an Armenian and damaged a government truck over the weekend at a farm. He added that Azerbaijanis attacked a bus carrying Armenians from Yerevan, the capital of the Armenian republic, to Stepanakert. Azerbaijanis also reportedly made barricades out of cars in the village of Khodzhal.

A crowd pelted soldiers clear-

ing roads around Stepanakert with stones and fired at them with hunting rifles, wounding 19 troops, the news agency reported.

The Gostelradio worker said women and children "are afraid to stay" in Kirkidzhan and have been fleeing to Stepanakert.

"It's turned into a Lebanon," the Azerinform editor said, referring to the persistent fighting in that Middle-Eastern country.

Armenians are waging an organised battle to turn Nagorno-Karabakh into an area of confrontation to upset the balance with the Azerbaijani population.

But Bagiryan, an Armenian, said the Azerbaijanis are at fault. "We aren't sleeping at night because we're afraid. Who can be calm in such days? For us it's already a familiar picture," she said in a telephone interview from Stepanakert.

Battle of sexes heats up Japanese politics

TOKYO (AP) — A political battle of the sexes is heating up in Japan as women, angered by sex and money scandals, a new sales tax and a cabinet minister calling them "useless," challenge male-dominated politics.

Record numbers of women are running in elections July 23 for parliament's upper house. Many stress "ordinary housewife" images as a contrast to the nation's sometimes-seamy traditional politics.

Among eligible voters, women outnumber men by 2.7 million, and they are more likely to actually cast ballots.

"Women are the only mobilisable political group in Japan today," says political scientist Kuniko Inoguchi at Sophia University. "It's very dynamic — a silent revolution."

Ironically, she adds, the prosperity and social conservatism maintained by the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Japan's ruling party for 34 years, are undermining its position.

"Well-educated women, deprived of professions, have plenty of time to think about politics," she said. "Men are too busy with work."

Kinuko Ofuchi, 44-year-old mother of two, defeated an LDP candidate in a recent by-election in northern Niigata prefecture by campaigning in pink suits as an "ordinary wife and mother."

In elections July 2 for the Tokyo metropolitan assembly, analysts attributed LDP setbacks and an increase in the number of women and socialist winners to an unusually large female voter turnout.

Housewives attributed some of the new women's activism to the new three per cent sales tax, which hits them at super-

market cash registers. The Tokyo election also came soon after allegations that Prime Minister Soudo Uno had kept paid mistresses.

Uno continues to deny rumours he will resign over what the Japanese press calls his "woman problem."

But his party also has a woman problem. The Socialist Party, headed by a woman, Takako Doi, seeks to take advantage of the female protest vote to end the conservative majority in the Upper House.

Castro hits U.S. over information

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Cuban President Fidel Castro is accusing the United States of withholding information he claims could have helped his country uncover a drug trafficking network, says the official Cuban news agency.

Castro also said that a war hero and three other former military officers convicted of drug trafficking should be executed to exemplify the seriousness of their crime, ensure discipline in the armed forces and restore Cuba's faith in the revolution, the Prensa Latina news agency reported Tuesday.

Castro made the allegation against the United States in remarks Sunday to the Council of State, which upheld the death sentences and the prison sentences of 10 other officials. All were high officials in the Cuban military or the Interior Ministry's security service.

"The North Americans had at least two names" of the men involved in drug trafficking, Castro said, according to the agency's dispatch, monitored in Mexico.

Excerpts of Castro's remarks were broadcast Tuesday night on Cuban television and reported by Prensa Latina.

The president said the drug scandal had done immense internal damage, eroded Cuba's international image and crippled the tourism industry it has been trying to foster.

Castro's speech revealed how deeply the scandal has shaken



Fidel Castro

Cuba, which for years has been trying to fend off U.S. allegations it had become a way station in the cocaine and marijuana trade.

Castro said the scandal had nearly "destroyed" the Interior Ministry.

General Jose Abantes Fernandez was removed as interior minister June 30 and replaced by General Abelardo Colome.

Castro said Cuba had once discreetly informed U.S. officials about a plot against former President Ronald Reagan's life. The United States should have repaid the courtesy in the drug-trafficking case, he said.

"We think it should be elemental to say something if you have information of this nature," he said.

Instead, he contended, the United States opted for a propaganda campaign against Cuba that claimed his brother and heir-apparent, Defence Minister Raul Castro, was involved in drug smuggling in an attempt to discredit him.

\$19 million apartment — rooms with a view

NEW YORK (AP) — Closet space is no problem in this roomy apartment off New York's exclusive Park Avenue. But the price might pose a problem for some: \$19 million.

The 18-room "skyrise mansion" features a 360-degree vista from the 54th through 57th floors of the Galleria building.

The asking price breaks down to \$1.05 million per room. Besides the mortgage, the monthly fees for maintenance and taxes come to \$13,000. Parking is extra.

"Anybody who buys this is going to have a big pocketbook — and a big ego," said Judith Hitchcock of the Corcoran Group, the listing agent. "It's certainly more money than I'll ever see in my life — unless I win the lottery."

The condo has been on the market since February. So far, the lookers have been Japanese or European, but no one from the United States.

"It most likely will be sold to a Japanese buyer; they like the midtown location and enormous space. It's priced right," said Hitchcock.

The place originally was built in 1976 for General Motors heir Stewart Mott, who reportedly walked out during construction because of cost overruns and delays.

The current owner, Venezuelan industrialist Jose Dimase, bought it in 1979. But he and his family use it only 10 or 11 days a year, because they also have a home in Caracas, Venezuela, a

castle in Nice, France, and a villa in Rome.

"It's really just a pied-a-terre for them," said Hitchcock.

Besides the views and the location the buyer will get 930 square metres of living space, including six bedroom suites; 650 square metres of terraces, some as wide as a sidewalk; a private, internal elevator; seven marble baths; with whirlpools and gold fixtures; wine cellar; servants' quarters; and a 1.8-by-4.5 metre rooftop pool.

The most elegant rooms — two bedroom suites — are off the pool. Both are surrounded by 4.5-metre windows — showing views in three directions — that curve into the ceiling to become skylights; press a button next to the bed and the drapes roll up.

In one of them, a king-size, canopied bed overlooks the Plaza Hotel and points west. Next to the bed is a sunken, marble bathtub that overlooks all of Central Park. The other suite, looking west, includes a three-by-4.5-metre bath, with marble tub, etched glass ceiling fixture and steam room.

Downstairs, the library features a vaulted, 6-metre ceiling with skylights. The living room also has a 6-metre ceiling, a fireplace — of course — and a mezzanine.

The wall tapestries and other furnishings are negotiable; it's unclear whether the nine fur coats hanging in one closet are for sale.

Olivier — master craftsman of acting

LONDON (AP) — Laurence Olivier, enduring illnesses and personal tragedies, managed in more than six decades on stage and screen to become what one critic called acting's "master craftsman."

Olivier, who died Tuesday at 82, gave the world its definitive Hamlet, Henry V and Richard III and, at 76, a matchless King Lear for television. He set a new standard for film hero in "Wuthering Heights" and was the embodiment of ungraceful age in "The Entertainer" on stage and "A Voyage Round My Father" and "Brideshead Revisited" on television.

Acting Othello, he spent months training his voice to a low growl and hending his frame to a lopsided shape. For two hours each night he would apply shining black body makeup.

In his 1982 autobiography "Confessions of an Actor," Olivier betrayed that he was driven by two things: lust and guilt.

His lust, he wrote, was directed to acting. "You can't be more than one kind of athlete at a time. A sexual athlete is not likely to find sufficient energy for work of another athletic kind."

Guilt came from his religious upbringing, he wrote.

Born May 22, 1907, in the town of Dorking, southwest of London, Laurence Kerr Olivier was the third child of an Anglican clergyman. He wrote that he was encouraged early in life to try acting, describing it as his family's business.

"Those preachers knew when to drop the voice, when to bellow about the perils of hellfire, when to slip in a gag," he recalled.

Olivier's first stage was at home, with footlights made of cocoa cans. At 10, he was Brutus in a school performance. At 15, he donned women's clothes to play Katherine in a Stratford Festival boys' production of "The Taming of the Shrew."

At 17, he went to Birmingham to study acting. Actress Dame Peggy Ashcroft, who knew him from the remembered him as "a hit uncouth. His hair stood on end, his sleeves were short and he was extremely physical."

Olivier's first professional role was in 1922 in a sketch in a small touring company.

The early years were tough, but fruitful. He spent three years in Birmingham repertory, returned to London in 1928, played in "Beau Geste" and "Journey's End" and went to New York to appear in a

murder mystery.

Private life

In 1930, at age 23, he married actress Jill Esmond — even though she told him she didn't love him.

The marriage was a debacle, but they had a son and kept the marriage going for 10 years out of a "pathetic mixture of religious and animal promptings," Olivier said.

If his private life was a shambles, his career was soaring. He piled success — Noel Coward's "Private Lives" in London and New York — upon success — Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," in which he and John Gielgud, a friend from his Birmingham days, alternated playing Romeo and Mercutio.

Said Gielgud years later: "I had the voice, Larry had the legs."

In 1937, as war clouds gathered in Europe, Olivier joined Gielgud at the Old Vic Company and, along with Ralph Richardson, formed a partnership that remade English theatre.

Olivier played a dazzling succession of Shakespearean heroes — Hamlet, Henry V, Macbeth — triumphing in each. Olivier, Gielgud and

Richardson all were knighted after the war.

Hollywood

The step that sealed Olivier's stardom was his move to Hollywood in 1939 to make "Wuthering Heights." It was a towering success, but also, Olivier recalled, an invaluable lesson in acting.

He strutted around the set, indulging in "appalling over-acting," until director William Wyler shouted: "What do you think you are doing? You think you are in the opera house?"

"I suppose this anemic little medium can't take great acting," Olivier replied bullishly. The set was engulfed in laughter.

But later he recalled, "I was a stupid, conceited, pompous little bastard. If it had not been for the cinema, I suppose I would have gone on hamming away all my life."

In that same year, Olivier appeared with Vivien Leigh in a New York production of "Romeo and Juliet." After nearly two years of clandestine love, he obtained a divorce from Esmond and the two were wed.

But that marriage, too, was disastrous. Though in the early years they were a glamorous couple in public, Vivien soon

fell out of love, had a much-publicised affair with actor Peter Finch and a series of others and eventually told Olivier — according to his memoirs — that she loved him only "like a brother."

The marriage continued for another decade "with occasional acts of incest" as she descended into manic depression. Her mental illness tortured Olivier.

He had crippling bouts of stage fright. He contemplated suicide. Once, he threw her against a wall, cut her head open and, by his own account, nearly killed her.

He had blamed himself for her problems.

"Somehow, the cause of Vivien's disturbances were due to some fault in me," he wrote.

They were divorced in 1961, and Olivier wed actress Joan Plowright, with whom he finally found happiness. They had a son, Richard, and two daughters, Tamsin and Julie-Kate. All three are either studying, or working in, the theatre.

Miss Leigh died of tuberculosis in 1967.

Through the period, Olivier continued to pour himself into his craft. He was appointed co-director of the Old Vic in 1944, after a spell in the wartime naval reserve.

At the same time, he turned his hand to the three films that were to make his reputation as the finest Shakespearean actor in film: "Henry V," "Hamlet," for which he won a best-actor Oscar in 1949, and "Richard III." In 1979, he received a special Academy Award for his film work.

National Theatre

But Olivier was proudest of his work founding Britain's National Theatre. "Only a man of his titanic standing and relentless energy could have brought the project to fruition," wrote Alan Hamilton in the Times.

Olivier was its director from 1963 to 1972, one of the reasons he was made a peer — Baron Olivier of Brighton — in 1970. Sir Peter Hall succeeded him in 1973.

Over the years he had scores of memorable roles, from the fading comic Archie Rice in John Osborne's "The Entertainer" to Astrov in Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya" to the Nazi who tortures American actor Dustin Hoffman in the film "Marathon Man."

In his declining years, as he fought off cancer, pleurisy, pneumonia, appendicitis, muscular and kidney disorders, he kept at his craft in smaller



Olivier as King Lear roles, including, most recently, a one-day cameo in Derek Jarman's movie "War Requiem."

He defended his right to accept roles in more dubious projects — films like "The Betsy" and "Tuchenko" or Dave Clark's stage musical "Time," in which his image was projected on to a plaster model of his head.

"Vital to me, these cameos, spiritually and financially," he wrote in his book "On Acting." "I've always managed to give them all the animation they need."

The Times of London once said Olivier was acting's "supreme technician (and master craftsman)."

COLUMN

Vietnam bans 'depraved' videos

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — Vietnam has imposed a ban on rock videos and movie videotapes with "reactionary and depraved" contents. A Vietnam news agency report, monitored Sunday in the Thai capital, said it was illegal to import, export or circulate such material. It did not specify what constituted "reactionary and depraved" contents. The announcement, made Friday in Hanoi by Minister of Culture Tran Van Phuc, also banned the sale and showing of the videos. The agency said hotels catering to foreign tourists could be granted exemptions but must first submit the videotapes to government authorities for review. Hollywood movies on video and American rock cassettes have enjoyed growing popularity in Vietnam. Even films like "Rambo: First Blood Part II" have been widely circulated.

Runover turtle was lucky

CAMBRIDGE, Maryland (AP) — A turtle who had the misfortune to be run over was at least lucky enough to be the victim of a veterinarian, who got a dentist to mend its broken shell. The veterinarian, Dr. Joanna McCoy, said she injured the painted turtle with her car recently near the animal hospital where she works. Examining the turtle, she found its undershell broken into two pieces, but did not know how to fix it. A dentist who by chance was at the hospital for a rare consultation on root canal work on a dog overheard McCoy discussing her problem. He stepped in and came to the rescue. "That was just what he needed... some dental acrylic," said Dr. Anthony J. Calahorra. He splinted the shell and glued it back together with a baby-hair substance normally used for making dentures and repairing teeth. The turtle was up and about in no time and sent on its way.

History buffs put on armour

RACINE, Wisconsin (AP) — Medieval history buffs donned armour and brandished bamboo swords in a midsummer's escape into the past. About 225 members of the Society for Creative Anachronism gathered this weekend at Bong recreational area for archery, leatherworking, shield bending and seminars in the history of the middle ages. Assuming made-up medieval names like Lord Aeddan Ah Rhys, M'Lady Brigit, and Anna-Maria Taubeneck, the fighters crossed swords and matched jousting skills in battles whose only prize was honour. Patricia Craig, a computer programmer, was one of the organisers. As its name suggests, the group does not take itself too seriously, she said. "We learn to overlook non-middle ages stuff in our midst, like lights and plumbing," she said. And "we are much more into honour, chivalry and courtesy than they were."

Bush, Walesa borrow dinner service

GDANSK, Poland (R) — Solidarity leader Lech Walesa had to borrow both the dinner service and the look from a local priest when U.S. President George Bush came for lunch at his house Tuesday. The priest's cook, Marta Mezzy, rustled up a choice of dishes including smoked eel, a traditional Polish cold soup called chłodnik and turkey. Bush and his wife Barbara joined Walesa and his wife Danuta along with an interpreter at the lunch in this Baltic Port city.

Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN	MAX	Weather
AMSTERDAM	13	25	20 Cloud
ATHENS	23	33	35 Clear
BAHRAIN	30	38	37 Clear
BANGKOK	25	32	30 Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	07	14	12 Cloudy
CAIRO	22	34	33 Clear
CHICAGO	28	38	34 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	12	24	21 Cloudy
FRANKFURT	12	24	23 Cloudy
GENEVA	11	24	23 Cloudy
HONG KONG	19	28	24 Clear
ISTANBUL	18	28	24 Clear
LONDON	17	23	24 Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	20	28	27 Cloudy
MADRID	19	28	30 Clear
MECCA	32	40	40 Clear
MONTREAL	14	24	24 Rain
MOSCOW	19	26	26 Clear
NEW DELHI	30	38	41 105 Clear
NEW YORK	22	32	32 Rain
PARIS	16	21	21 Cloudy
ROME	20	31	31 Clear
SYDNEY	24	31	31 Clear
TOKYO	19	28	27 Rain
VIENNA	19	28	27 Rain

الأمم المتحدة